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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SERIALS VERSUS NOVELS . . . . .	125
PICTURES AND WORDS. Charles Leonard Moore . . . . .	127
CASUAL COMMENT . . . . .	129
A protest against unreason.—Translated writings of José Rizal.—The martial muse.—An inexhaustible source of sinewy English.—Mementoes of George Borrow.—Easily discouraged library-users.—Humors of a ducal correspondence.—The library as a promoter of reform.—The Belgians of Caesar's "Commentaries."—Summer work of the public library.—A poem's centennial.—Why women do not buy more books.—The fascination of forbidden fiction.—The ancient dispute as to the authorship of the Waverley novels.	
COMMUNICATIONS . . . . .	133
Mexico's First Book. Henry Lewis Bullen.	
A Poet's Plaint. P. F. B.	
In Defence of Autograph-hunters. John Thomas Lee.	
The Banished Books. L. T. D.	
THE RELEVANCE OF WAR. Edward B. Krehbiel . . . . .	135
THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SCIENTIFIC MAN. T. D. A. Cockerell . . . . .	136
THE GERMAN EMPIRE. Frederic Austin Ogg	138
LOLLARDY AND THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. W. P. Reeves . . . . .	139
MOUNTAINEERING IN CANADA. Lawrence J. Burpee . . . . .	141
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS . . . . .	142
The future of Mongolia.—Early papers of Bret Harte.—The place of Japan.—Experiences of a militant suffragist.—Alaska in winter.—The noisome fly.—A study of Henry V.—A study of naval efficiency.—The evolution of criminal laws and courts.	
BRIEFER MENTION . . . . .	146
NOTES . . . . .	146
TOPICS IN SEPTEMBER PERIODICALS . . . . .	147
LIST OF NEW BOOKS . . . . .	148

## SERIALS VERSUS NOVELS.

Why is it that English novels are better than American novels? It will readily be replied that the audience to which the serious literary artist may appeal is much larger in England than in the United States. But this reply does not take into account the fact that the better English novelists find at least half their audience in the United States. This was true at least as long ago as the time when George Meredith was trying to find a public. He took comfort in his American readers, who, he said, were the first to pay him the tribute of buying his books in considerable numbers. It is true now, when novelists like Mr. Wells, Mr. Galsworthy, and Mr. Conrad have quite as many admirers on this side of the Atlantic as on the other. At this point it will be replied that audiences have nothing to do with the matter while individual artists have everything to do with it. Perhaps this is the reply of wisdom. But there is an economic consideration to be noted.

The actual demand in the two English-speaking countries may be the same; the method of supply is not. The United States is above all others the country of the magazine. It has been said, doubtless with a touch of exaggeration, that the United States produces more magazines than all the other countries of the civilized world together. Other countries produce books. Even Japan publishes six or seven times as many books *per capita* as does the United States. England, though it is second only to the United States in the profusion of its periodicals, is still a country of book-readers. There are something like ten times as many books published in England as in the United States. The result is that novels are written in England for readers of books; in the United States for readers of magazines.

Possibly the American temperament—if there is such a thing—is by nature devoted to the magazine and not to the book. Possibly the tremendous production of magazines in this country is an expression of the race which occupies it. But it seems more probable that an accident in the shape of the second-class postage rates has been the potent factor

in building up the magazine at the expense of the book. At any rate there is no denying that in the past thirty years and more the government regulations have been much more favorable to the magazine business than to the book business. It has apparently been more profitable to supply the demand for reading matter in the form of weekly or monthly periodicals than in the form of single volumes.

It goes for nothing that hardly one in a dozen American novels is actually published serially in a magazine. The point is that not one in a dozen American novels is written regardless of the possibilities of serial publication. It would be strange if many of them were written regardless of these very concrete possibilities. Serial publication offers, in addition to the book royalties, from \$500 to \$5000 to the fortunate author who secures it for his novel. What we say to our American novelists is this: Write the kind of novel that can be printed in a magazine before it is printed in a book, and we will pay you a bonus of, say, \$2500. England says nothing of the kind. The English magazines use fewer serials than do ours and pay far less for those they do use.

The limitations of magazine publication are patent enough. A magazine is dependent on finding a large public and finding it quickly. The circulation of such a weekly as the "Saturday Evening Post" or such a monthly as the "Cosmopolitan" is practically outside the possibilities of the circulation of novels when the element of time is taken into account. And the magazines which print fiction but which have not achieved such a circulation as either of the two we have mentioned endeavor to get just such a circulation. There are a few apparent exceptions; but we venture to say that there is not a magazine of high quality published in the United States which has not refused serial publication to a novel for the reason that the editor did not dare to print it.

Success, even success of prestige, means catering to the tastes and deferring to the prejudices of the more conventional and the less appreciative minds among the hundreds of thousands of possible readers. It means appealing to the lowest common denominator. If in the case of one magazine the lowest common denominator is that of the millions who have lacked either the natural endowment or the opportunity necessary to develop intelli-

gent appreciation and in the case of another the lowest common denominator is that of the tens of thousands of "educated persons" the principle is the same. Cases might be cited in which the first condition produced a more respectable work of art than the second!

But this is not all. It is not only that magazine fiction must please (and especially must not offend) the majority. The limitations of the serial form are peculiarly cramping to the genius of the novel. If the novel is anything it is loose. Fine novels have been written which were not loose. But always the novel has returned to looseness. Any critically selected list of the dozen great novels would be unusual if it contained two that were written to a formal pattern. But no pattern ever chosen by an artist in fiction is as elaborate as that to which the serial is pressed to adjust itself. No artist would ever willingly choose to produce one climax after another at brief intervals in his narrative and no artist would ever ask that his narrative be read in instalments. Finally, no artist would suggest that fifty thousand words be cut out of the middle of his novel—as was done by an American editor in the case of one of Mr. Wells's recent books.

It may be objected that the disadvantages of serial publication are in process of disappearance. Some commentators—in sharp disagreement with the rest of us—have found a new willingness in certain magazines to deal frankly with sex or with the industrial majority or with some other matter subject to taboo. At least one writer has developed a formula for writing fiction in which situations intended to titillate are cautiously resolved in a manner calculated to appease Mrs. Grundy. His freedom, however new or old, is a freedom that no artist ever wanted and that no artist ever took: it is a freedom to lie. The difficulties of serial publication are inherent difficulties. They may be modified but they can never be abrogated.

To say, then, that America is the country of the serial while England is the country of the novel is to say that America is the home of Mr. Booth Tarkington and Mr. Robert W. Chambers and Mr. Winston Churchill while England is the home of Mr. Joseph Conrad and Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. John Galsworthy. Or is it? Is the comparison wholly fair?

If it is not fair it is because the accident

of birth is a factor. The individual artist does supremely count. He does find his way in spite of the difficulties. We believe quite simply that if there is a young man of genius for the art of fiction in the United States to-day nothing but sudden death will prevent him from speaking to us in his own fashion regardless of the demands of serial publication. But if the comparison is partly fair it is because novels such as some six or a dozen English writers have been giving us are (with an exception or two to be noted a generation from now) the product of talent rather than of genius, the result of honest intelligence and sturdy craftsmanship rather than of any spark of the divine fire. And to talent the conditions of life and of publication—they are nearly the same thing—do truly matter. A nation which bribes its young writers to do clever serials rather than sound novels is forced to wait long not only for that representation of its manners which it is the novelist's business to furnish, but also for that imaginative interpretation of its life which it is his privilege to make.

#### PICTURES AND WORDS.

We remember seeing not long ago in a newspaper a group of eight small pictures which admirably briefed or summarized one of the novels of Mr. Hall Caine. Underneath them was the legend "Why read novels?" It did seem superfluous in the face of such shorthand. But in books and magazines the illustrations seem to be getting the upper hand of what is illustrated. Newspapers are becoming a mass of photographs from life with merely a trickle of commenting text. People seem to go through business and games, to perform heroic deeds, to get married or hanged, not for any interest in these things themselves, but simply as an excuse for posing before a camera. And then there are the Moving Pictures!

We have had many a special wonder in the way of inventions to overcome us in recent years, the telegraph, the telephone, wireless, the bicycle, the automobile—but none of these is more miraculous in essence or has spread over the world so instantaneously as the Moving Pictures. Events have been taught to record themselves, so that Time seems to merge into Eternity. Yesterday is abolished!

The Theatre, too, as it has existed from the beginning of the world, seems in a fair way to be abolished. Like a myriad-armed octopus

the Moving Picture business seems to be grasping the players and the playhouses in its grasp. To the players it offers a simultaneous exhibition of themselves at a hundred, perhaps a thousand places. To the public it offers a cheaper entertainment than has ever been known before. It is curious to hear people in remote villages discussing the merits of Mr. Bosworth or Mr. Bunny, as the inhabitants of cities used to talk of Booth or Irving. We may dislike to see the drama "flicker down to brainless pantomime"; we may object to have the theatre poet and the novelist turned into makers of dumb-show scenarios. But the new art is not on probation; it is overwhelmingly triumphant.

And as a means of education, as a substitute for travel, even as a subsidiary form of entertainment, it has proved its value. But we do not believe that the impressions it makes are deep or permanent. We do not believe its excitements will ever rival those of the great arts. "I go to the Moving Pictures because I don't have to think," said an acquaintance to us. The "tired business man" has dictated the course of the drama for a good while, and apparently he now has something that suits him better. But an art which eliminates thinking and, to a great extent, sympathetic emotion is not likely to go far. When photography itself was first introduced it was generally thought that the death-warrant of the artist had been signed. But photography has been found a brainless and soulless substitute for the thinking mind, the creative hand.

Picture writing is probably the oldest of the graphic arts. To represent things and ideas by symbols certainly antedates the representation of them by words. And always among the ignorant or undeveloped the pictorial art assumes immense importance. Children get their first education from picture books. When reading was almost a hieratic art as among the ancient Hindus, Persians, and Egyptians, or among Europeans a few hundred years ago, pictures were almost the only means of impressing religious or historical notions upon the masses. Perhaps it would be truer to say that only since the invention of printing has the universal reign of the word come in. It is only natural then that the people should catch at the visible representation of things and actions when it is offered them.

The partial eclipse of words, however, is a serious threat to intelligence. Speech is man's highest prerogative; language is his all-conquering weapon. Nations trained, either by the spoken drama or the printed book, in the use of noble, significant, and delicate language,



are certainly likely to be more civilized and powerful than if they should be content to get ideas flashed upon their brains by the means of pictures. Imagine the effect upon an audience of the presentation of "The School for Scandal" in pictures; all the wit and malicious phrase and delineation of human nature left out, and nothing given but the dumb show of the scenes! Or "As You Like It" or "Macbeth" produced with all their poetry and infinite suggestion of language omitted. Then imagine this method applied to all plays past, present, or to come, and surely it would breed a race of unparalleled stupidity. Spectacle the Moving Pictures can give, though certainly not with the effectiveness of figures and masses in the round, fixed, or moving in real space and distance. The coarser and more violent kind of action they can give; but violence seems almost a necessity as it is in pantomime. The exhibition of finer shades of feeling and thought, of matters interior and spiritual, must be abandoned. The Moving Pictures produce something like the same effect as witnessing the performance of a play in an unknown language. We remember seeing Salvini in "King Lear," and, though of course familiar with the play, the lack of instant recognition of the spoken word made us feel that the great actor was a Jew peddler trying to sell Goneril a bill of goods. Of course our whole criticism is predicated on the idea that the Moving Picture shows are pushing the real Theatres aside, are taking over to themselves the entertainment and instruction of the great masses. There could be no possible objection to them if they were kept in proper subordination.

Charles Reade, who always held a brief for the Theatre, in one of his stories rebukes a young poet for imagining that certain of his lines have merit in themselves apart from the intonation and look of the actress who utters them. The lines "O'er my bowed head, though waves of sorrow roll, I still retain the empire of my soul" have merit and we can hardly imagine any elocution or gesture which would improve them. On the other hand, critics have debated whether really great dramas can ever be acted up to the idea which we form in reading them. Charles Lamb denied that "King Lear" could be adequately performed and deprecated the bringing of it upon the stage as a desecration. How much less satisfactory, then, must be the performance of any play with language, which is its very soul, omitted.

One cause of the immense success of the Moving Pictures is their realism. The real pump upon the stage has always been a joy

to mankind; how much more then must it thrill when it can have real locomotives going at real speed, real collisions, real battles, murders, and all the incidents of moving life. Plato condemned poetry because the actual world being the mere shadow of the primal Ideas, the poet was working at second hand and giving an imitation of an imitation. But Plato was probably wrong. The poet, working from the materials furnished him by nature, seems to reassemble them into something that approaches the God-sprung Ideas. As has often been pointed out, Achilles is truer and more potent than Alexander, Hamlet than Charles V., Shakespeare's Richard III. than the actual tyrant of England. Passing through the alembic of a poet's mind these figures have acquired a validity and universality that they did not have in life. Nay, we will go farther and say that natural scenes rarely come up to the concentrated images of them presented us by the poets. Has anybody but Shakespeare ever seen

"Joeund day

Stand tiptoe on the misty mountain top" . . . ?

Has anyone ever got from an actual oak wood such a rush of impressions, such a sense of multitudinous power as Keats furnishes in the following lines?

"As when upon a tranced summer night  
Those green robed senators of ancient woods,  
Tall oaks, branch charmed by the earnest stars,  
Dream, and so dream all night without a stir,  
Save from some gradual solitary gust,  
Which comes upon the silence and dies off  
As if the ebbing air had but one wave."

Art betters nature by importing into it the joys and fears and passions of mankind; by joining together remote things in unforeseen similitude; by giving us at once the object itself and its profound meaning. And art works this magic more potently by the use of words than by any other method at its disposal.

So far as we have got in the history of the world words are the most lasting, if not the only lasting things. Language, frailer, more immaterial than cobwebs, lives when everything else perishes. In the hands of men entirely great as Bulwer's Richelieu observes, it conquers the conquering sword. It covers and outreaches all the other arts. It expresses ideas, which music cannot do. It records actions in time, which sculpture does not, and in space where stationary painting, at least, fails. It can give us impressions of color and call up sensations of taste.

The Moving Pictures, having got rid of this great intermediary of language, give us real-



ity raw from the shambles of life. Of course the scenarios require a certain amount of preparatory planning and the acting a modicum of art. In a way the business is a culmination of the realistic movements in literature and art of modern times, and it serves the inaugurators of these movements right to have the guiding reins taken out of their hands. The egotism of human beings always tends to push idealistic and significant art aside for what is seemingly literal representation, and the Moving Pictures cater to this egotism. We are afraid the business will have to run its course and will result in an indefinite postponement of a really great literary, dramatic, and pictorial rebirth in our modern world.

CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

### CASUAL COMMENT.

A PROTEST AGAINST UNREASON will have weight only with the reasonable. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that even in this mad age Mr. Ralph Norman Angell Lane's "Arms and Industry" (discussed at greater length on another page), a worthy sequel to "The Great Illusion," will cause some salutary thinking. At the very close of his very timely book, after speaking of the cessation of religious wars in the civilized world, he adds: "So with conflicts between the political groups. They arise from a corresponding conception of the relation of military authority to political ends—those ends for which governments are founded—the protection of life and property, the promotion of well-being. When it is mutually realized by the parties concerned that security of life and property, like the security of truth, is not derived from military force; that military force is as ineffective, as irrelevant, to the end of promoting prosperity as of promoting truth, then political wars will cease, as religious wars have ceased, for the same reason and in the same way." How this change in the world's mental attitude, in what it agrees to regard as common sense, is to come about, may perhaps be in a rough way conjectured from another paragraph of the same chapter. "Two hundred and fifty years ago an educated man, with a lawyer's knowledge of the rules of evidence, condemned an old woman to death for changing herself into a cow or a goat. Ask a ten-year-old boy of our time whether he thinks it likely that an old woman would or could change herself into a cow or a goat, and he will almost always promptly reply, 'Certainly not.' . . . What enables the unlearned boy to decide right where the learned judge decided wrong? You say it is the 'instinct' of the boy. But the instinct of the seventeenth-

century boy (like the learning of the seventeenth-century judge) taught him the exact reverse. Something has happened. What is it? Obviously, as the author points out, it is the unconscious application of the inductive method of reasoning, and the general frame of mind consequent upon that mode of reasoning. It is not beyond hope that the absurdity of war will one day be as patent as the absurdity of witchcraft.

. . .

TRANSLATED WRITINGS OF JOSE RIZAL, the Philippine patriot, hero, and martyr, as his compatriots are fond of calling him, and the gifted author of noted works in prose and verse, are brought to our attention in the June "Bulletin of the Philippine Library." Of these products of his pen, the best known are the novel, "Noli Me Tangere," translated by Mr. Charles Derbyshire under the title, "The Social Cancer," and the poem, "Mi Ultimo Pensamiento," known in English as "My Last Thoughts." Versions of the novel and of the poem are numerous in other languages also. "El Filibusterismo" is another popular novel of Rizal's, turned into English by Mr. Derbyshire under the title, "The Reign of Greed." Other works of his procurable in our tongue are cited: "By Telephone," "The Monkey and the Tortoise: a Tagalog Tale," "The Philippines a Century Hence," with other writings by Rizal, "The Indolence of the Filipino," and "Elias and Salome." The Philippine Education Publishing Company of Manila appears to be the publisher of all or most of these works, though an abridged adaptation of the "Noli" was issued in 1901 by McClure, Phillips & Co. under the title, "An Eagle Flight." Books about Rizal, published by the Manila house already referred to, are as follows: "Lineage, Life, and Labors of José Rizal," by Mr. Austin Craig; "The Story of José Rizal, the Greatest Man of the Brown Race," a shorter memoir from the same pen; and "Rizal, the Filipino Patriot," by Mr. Craig and Miss Mary H. Fee. This last appeared serially in "Philippine Education," and may not be procurable in book form. Further translations from Rizal, and among them "The Vision of Friar Rodriguez," are contemplated by Mr. Craig, who is certainly doing his part to spread the fame of this "greatest man of the brown race."

. . .

THE MARTIAL MUSE, from the time of Tyrtaeus, the lame schoolmaster, kindling by his rude lines the Spartans to brave deeds in their war with the Messenians, in the seventh century before our era, has given to the world much stirring verse and some that is of an

excellence little short of the highest. It is too early to look for any considerable poetic product from the present European conflict, but a notable sonnet from Mr. Alfred Noyes's pen has already reached our shores by cable to the New York "Times." We take the liberty to reprint this clear-toned message from one of the most earnest of pacifists.

"Thus only should it have come, if come it must,  
Not with a riot of flags, or a mob-born cry,  
But with a noble faith, a conscience high  
And pure and proud as heaven, wherein we trust.  
We who have fought for Peace have dared the thrust

Of calumny for Peace and watched her die,  
Her 'scuteheons rent from sky to outraged sky  
By felon hands, and trampled into dust.

"It is God's answer. Though for many a year  
This land forgot the faith that made her great,  
Now, as her fleets cast off the North Sea foam,

Casting aside all faction and all fear,  
Thrice armed in all the majesty of her fate,  
Britain remembers, and her sword strikes home."

Another sonnet born of the war and likewise communicated to the above-named journal comes from Mr. William Watson. It is addressed, in taunting accents, to "The Troubler of the World," and begins:

"At last we know you, War Lord. You that flung  
The gauntlet down, fling down the mask you wore."

It ends:

"And not by earth shall he be soon forgiven  
Who set the fire accurst that flames to-day."

The silence of Mr. Kipling at this juncture, when a warlike strain from his lyre would naturally have been expected, is cause for wonder.

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF SINEWY ENGLISH, as has been repeatedly pointed out in the past, and will be, we hope, repeatedly pointed out in the future, is the King James version of the Bible. In the literature that is nearer in time than we are to the makers of that version, it is a pleasure to note the evident influence of the biblical style upon the phraseology of many of the best writers. Opening at random Izaak Walton's "Lives," we chance upon the following reference to the unworthy spouse foisted upon Richard Hooker by the artful Mrs. Churchman: "Now, the wife provided for him was her daughter Joan, who brought him neither beauty nor portion; and for her conditions, they were too like that wife's, which is by Solomon compared to a dripping house: so that the good man had no reason to rejoice in the wife of his youth; but too just cause to say with the holy Prophet, Wo is me, that I am constrained to

have my habitation in the tents of Kedar!" Why can we no longer write in this vigorous and at the same time picturesque fashion? Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach, in a recent extended essay on "The Bible and Modern Life," pleads for a return to the Bible both as a book of religious truth and as a literary model; and he incidentally calls attention to Lincoln's well-known indebtedness to the Scriptures for his strong and admirably idiomatic style as a writer and speaker. The Gettysburg oration, as he remarks, is thickly sprinkled with "words of Bible memory" and "phrases born of Bible reading and Bible inspiration." Among them he notes the following: four-score, conceived, brought forth, dedicated, consecrated, gave their lives that that nation might live, hallow, resting-place, increased devotion, last full measure, unfinished work, long endure, resolve, new birth, perish from the earth. Take these away, and "much of the solemn music has died out forever from this inspiring Battle Hymn of consecration to the Republic." . . .

MEMENTOES OF GEORGE BORROW are desired for the enrichment of the museum into which the Borrow house at Norwich has been turned since the late celebration there in his honor. A curious contrast is presented by the two marked personalities that are, in the minds of many of us, associated most intimately with the shire town of Norfolk,—George Borrow and James Martineau. And the contrast is heightened and made to take on a somewhat comical aspect by the image of young Borrow undergoing disciplinary treatment at the hands of the schoolmaster while the unwilling Martineau fills the office of flogging-horse, a disservice that the castigated one never forgot and never forgave. But it is not to this incident that attention is now called. The city librarian of Norwich, Mr. George A. Stephen, asks publicity for the following: "On the occasion of the George Borrow celebration in Norwich last year, the house in which Borrow resided with his parents when in Norwich was acquired by Mr. A. M. Samuel (then lord mayor of Norwich) and presented by him to the Norwich Corporation with the view of its being maintained as a Borrow Museum. The Norwich Public Library Committee has just undertaken to collaborate in the development of the literary side of the museum, and would therefore gladly welcome donations or information respecting the whereabouts of any Borrow letters and manuscripts, engravings, or photographs of Borrow's friends and places described in his works, and other items of Borrowian interest." Communications may be addressed to Mr. Stephen.

EASILY DISCOURAGED LIBRARY-USERS, who, after a feeble attempt to profit by the wealth of printed matter placed at their disposal, abandon the enterprise and are seen no more in the halls of literature, are known to every librarian. "These are some of my trials," whined the wealthy host to his guest, John Wesley, when the fire in the grate refused to burn and the smoke came out into the room. Some of the trials of faint-hearted book-borrowers in St. Louis have been inquired into by Dr. Bostwick, as narrated in his current yearly Report of the St. Louis Public Library. A thousand printed cards of inquiry, with return cards attached, were sent to as many addresses, asking the reason or reasons for failure to re-register and continue in the enjoyment of the library's privileges. Only six hundred and eleven of these cards reached the persons addressed, and only one hundred and eight elicited replies. Excuses ranged from the unanswerable one of death through the valid ones of removal from the city and ill health, down to the frivolous pretexts of "dislike of shelf arrangement," "too much picture-show," and "too many steps to climb to enter building." It is true the fine new library building at St. Louis, with its imposing façade and majestic flights of steps, is rather formidable of approach to the aged, the rheumatic, and the otherwise deficient in locomotive agility. Let the little wayside libraries and deposit stations of the rural districts be thankful for their easy accessibility and deprecate the assumption of any such Carnegie magnificence and stateliness as might repel rather than invite the true lover of books and reading for their own sake.

HUMORS OF A DUCAL CORRESPONDENCE are faintly glimpsed in an entry that we open to by chance in the catalogue and price-list of autograph letters and manuscripts for sale by Messrs. Maggs Brothers, at 109 Strand, London. Item 1553 is a collection of letters between members of the ducal family of Leeds, and among them are mentioned thirty-six missives from Peregrine, the second Duke, to his wife Bridget. "All of them," we are assured, "are most affectionate letters . . . discussing the public and private affairs with which he was engaged and domestic matters: in several most pathetically acknowledging his worthlessness, begging forgiveness, and promising better conduct in the future, which promises were apparently never kept, to judge from the several similar letters." This penitent Peregrine, who never got beyond vain remorse for his repeated lapses from virtue, is the subject of certain passages in five letters from the

injured wife "to her mother and father-in-law concerning the bad behaviour of her husband, the management of his estate, and her plans for the marriage of her son, and other things." All that took place two centuries ago, the actors have been dead and forgotten nearly as long, the paper on which the domestic drama is written must be yellowed with time, and the ink faded; but think how real and tear-compelling and laughter-provoking the various incidents of that family tragedy must once have been. The autograph record of Peregrine's peccadilloes is to be had, let us inform the reader, for fifteen guineas.

...

THE LIBRARY AS A PROMOTER OF REFORM can exert a powerful influence throughout its community. Conspicuous for its activity in this respect is the Newark (N. J.) Public Library, with its monthly "house organ," "The Newarker," as its mouthpiece in advocacy of all kinds of civic betterment. Its recent espousal of the cause of the shade-tree has doubtless tended to the beautification of the city's streets and the summer comfort of its citizens. In Boston at the present time a lively campaign, instituted by the Chamber of Commerce, is in progress in the interest of safety to life and limb in the city's crowded thoroughfares. Doubtless the local libraries are doing something, through the distribution of reading matter, to save a few lives and prevent a few bumps and bruises and broken limbs—while, it is to be noted with deprecation and abhorrence, all Europe seems bent on a programme involving the senseless slaughter of thousands and the maiming of as many more. At Chippewa Falls (Wis.) the public library has lately given its aid to the outward purification of the city—for its inner or spiritual refinement it has, of course, always labored. A Clean City Day was celebrated, and patrons of the library found in the books they borrowed reminders of their duty in the form of bookmarks containing timely admonitions headed by the words, "Fly Catechism," or "Fly Hints," or "Ten Commandments Regarding Open Lots," or other similar captions. The grand truth that no man, not even a librarian, liveth to himself, is impressing itself on our library workers in a manner undreamt-of in the past by a Magliabecchi, a Naudé, a Panizzi, an Edwards, or even by a Winsor or a Spofford.

...

THE BELGIANS OF CÆSAR'S "COMMENTARIES," as some readers will have been reminded by the course of recent events in western Europe, were the bravest of the Gallie tribes; or, in the familiar language of the original,



"Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, atque ea, quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important; proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscumque continenter bellum gerunt." And on a later page (book two, chapter four) we learn: "Plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis, Rhenumque antiquitus transductos propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedis, Gallosque, qui ea loca incolerent, expulisse, solosque esse, qui patrum nostrorum memoria, omni Gallia vexata, Teutones Cimbroque intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint." In other words, when the Teutons of that day, together with the Cimbrians, wished to enter the Belgian territory in arms, in defiance of international law, the sturdy Belgians withheld their consent and gave the said Teutons and Cimbrians convincing proof of their determination not to be intimidated or overrun by any arrogantly assertive military power from beyond the Rhine. "Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis!" might well be the watchword at Liège and Namur and Brussels and Antwerp in these days.

SUMMER WORK OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY is always much diminished in volume as compared with winter's strenuous tasks. Long, dreamy afternoons for the reading of poetry and romance, the building of air-castles, the planning of ideal libraries for ideal communities, and indulgence in other fascinating pastimes, are at this season not unknown to the custodian of the people's books. Other and more active and perhaps, in respect to visible results, more profitable employment of the time is also not unknown. At the Minneapolis Public Library, for instance, the librarian goes out and hunts for work when work fails to come to her. We read in the Report for last year: "During the summer months the library was, to a large extent, a public reading room only. Much time was then spent by the librarian in visiting the homes to get the parents' signature for the children's cards. Many of the parents either do not understand the need of going to the library for such a purpose, or will not take the time or trouble to do so. Beginning with October, there was a steady increase in circulation of more and better books. Children, especially, got over the idea of just taking a book home for something to carry, so the 'other fellow' would see that he or she could have a library card also. The length of time they keep the books grows longer; over half the books that are issued one day do not now return the next. They are really read, and not simply carried

home as a novelty." Perhaps there may be here a seed-corn of suggestion for other libraries and librarians.

...

A POEM'S CENTENNIAL is to be celebrated at Baltimore this month with an unexampled series of musical, memorial, oratorical, spectacular, aquatic, athletic, and other performances, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage from far and near. For a week and a day (Sept. 6-13) the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" a century ago will be commemorated and appropriate tribute paid to its author, Francis Scott Key, though many of the exercises announced on the programme are of a nature little related to poetry of any sort, but of a variety that promises something attractive to all who may attend. Parades of various sorts, an abundance of oratory, unveilings and dedications, historical pageant, a ball, a water carnival, and, finally, a "peace day" will fill to overflowing the week set apart for this memorable celebration. In the display of objects of historical interest at the Peabody Galleries will be found the original manuscript of Key's famous verses, now the precious possession of Mr. Henry Walters, and also a copy of the broadside or hand-bill that first showed the verses to the public in print. Chief among the pilgrimages planned to outlying places of interest will be that to Frederick, birthplace and burial place of this patriotic son of "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

...

WHY WOMEN DO NOT BUY MORE BOOKS is psychologically explained—or, at least, an explanation is attempted—by Dr. Otto Weininger in his recent remarkable work, "Sex and Character." After proving, to his own satisfaction, that women have no souls except so far as they possess male attributes and hence are not genuine women, he says, in a chapter on male and female psychology: "If a woman possessed an 'ego' she would have the sense of property both in her own case and that of others. The thieving instinct, however, is much more developed in men than in women. So-called 'kleptomaniacs' (those who steal without necessity) are almost exclusively women. Women understand power and riches, but not personal property. When the thefts of female kleptomaniacs are discovered, the women defend themselves by saying that it appeared to them as if everything belonged to them. It is chiefly women who use circulating libraries, especially those who could quite well afford to buy quantities of books; but, as a matter of fact, they are not more strongly attracted by what they have bought



than by what they have borrowed." Library workers have long noted that women borrowers far outnumber men borrowers, and they will now doubtless be glad to know the reason.

...

THE FASCINATION OF FORBIDDEN FICTION, the fiction banned by the public library, is well known to be all but irresistible. Likewise the restriction placed upon novel-borrowing by nearly all public libraries, a restriction limiting each card-holder to one work of prose fiction at a time, generates a vehement desire for two or more, so that any removal of this bar would seem to threaten a speedy emptying of the fiction shelves, or at least the shelves of newer fiction, at the hands of the eager novel-readers. But what actually results when the limitation is done away with? At the Manchester (N. H.) Public Library, as announced in its current yearly Report, the bars were let down a year ago, to the extent of allowing two novels at a time to each borrower, but instead of a consequent increase in the proportion of fiction circulated the records show a decrease; which may be taken as illustrating once more the undesirability of what is freely offered us, as compared with the charm of the interdicted.

...

THE ANCIENT DISPUTE AS TO THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS, a dispute that had its rise one hundred years ago, has some points of resemblance to the later controversy still feebly raging over the authorship of Shakespeare's works. Like the latter, this literary wrangle gave occasion to the spilling of considerable ink, including printers' ink. A book entitled "Who Wrote the Earlier Waverley Novels?" discussed the question with all the zeal and much of the bias displayed by the Baconians of the present day in their elaborate special pleadings. Its author, William John FitzPatrick, proved to his own satisfaction that Scott's relation to "Waverley," "Guy Mannering," "Rob Roy," "The Antiquary," and "The Tales of My Landlord," was, at the utmost, nothing more intimate than that of editor or compiler.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### MEXICO'S FIRST BOOK.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The reference in THE DIAL of July 16 to Mexico's first book is incorrect. There has been much divergence of information on this subject, but the researches of Señor José Toribio Medina, author of "Introducción de la Imprenta en América" (Santiago, Chile, 1910) and compiler of the magnificent eight-volume bibliography, "La Imprenta en México" (Santiago, 1907-1911), may be accepted as final. According to Señor Medina,

Mexico's first printed book was "Doctrina Christiana en la lengua mexicana y castellana," printed in the City of Mexico "en casa de Juan Cromberger año de mill y quinientos y treinta y nueve." The actual printer was Juan Pablos, an Italian, who brought the printing plant to Mexico as agent for Cromberger. Cromberger, a German, was at the time the leading printer of Seville, and was granted the exclusive privilege of printing in Mexico. Cromberger never came to Mexico. The denial of freedom of printing in Spanish-speaking America under the rule of Spain is doubtless the chief source of the chaotic condition of Mexican affairs. For three centuries the ecclesiastical censorship was absolute. "The Inland Printer" of August contains a careful summary of the history of printing in Spanish-speaking America, based mainly on the published works of Señor Medina.

HENRY LEWIS BULLEN.

Jersey City, N. J., August 17, 1914.

#### A POET'S PLAIN.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The poet's vision is not always beatific: the ineffable sadness of our lot, as well as its unspeakable joy, appeals to him. In reading again — and not for the second or third time, either — those too-little-known poems of the late Francis Fisher Browne collected in a small volume entitled "Volunteer Grain," I was struck by these lines from "Retgression," unfortunately so timely at present:—

"Weep, Nature, for thy perverse child,  
Thy youngest, Man; whose father, Time,  
Dowered him with passions fierce and wild,—  
A heritage from out the slime.

"Where his progenitors maintained  
Existence by unceasing strife,  
And slowly through the ages strained  
Their way to higher forms of life,—

"Of which we said, our race and age  
Were the consummate flower and fruit . . .  
Now our old savage heritage  
Asserts in us the latent brute."

To these stanzas, of so melancholy and humiliating an appositeness, it may be fitting to add the admonitory lines with which the same poet's "Message from Judea" closes:—

"If wrong could ever right a wrong,  
Or life could be by death restored,  
How had the ills the centuries through  
Been banished from Thy Earth, O Lord!

"Oh, listen to the gentler voice  
That bids all hate and violence cease;  
And trust sad Earth may yet rejoice  
Within the blessed reign of peace."

Malden, Mass., August 22, 1914.

P. F. B.

#### IN DEFENCE OF AUTOGRAPH-HUNTERS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I have read the interesting paragraph in your issue of August 1 apropos of a recent sale of Stevenson autographs in London. Rarely have I had occasion to find fault with THE DIAL for indulging in harsh, immoderate, and ill-chosen

language. But I must now give voice to a complaint against the first two sentences of the paragraph in question, wherein the author is styled a "victim" who is "pestered" by autograph-hunters. Expressions so undesired seem to indicate that the writer of them has been gullible enough to accept as a verity the petulant remarks of authors who pretend to be much annoyed by the so-called "autograph fiend." These outbursts, not always meant to be taken seriously, were very properly characterized by the late Adrian Hoffman Joline as "A Certain Affectation of the Great."

Be it far from me to defend the autograph-hunter in everything he does, for his conduct is often reprehensible; but surely he is not wholly bad. Often he is intelligent, amiable, courteous, persuasive, and withal a pleasing flatterer. He is, to say the least, a benefactor to the small celebrity, and a not unjust penalty upon the large one. Many a struggling author has been made happy by a letter from this particular variety of "fiend" which showed genuine appreciation. It cheered him and made him feel that he was somebody after all, even if the critics had treated him shabbily or ignored him entirely.

I am convinced that authors retain *some* human characteristics, and are far from being displeased by requests for their autographs. But, of course, it would never do to permit this lamentable weakness to become generally known; therefore *hauteur* is feigned to keep the autograph-hunter properly humble.

No, the seeker of autographs is not wholly bad. There are innumerable demons more to be dreaded, pitied, or despised, as the case may be. The autograph-hunter has his faults, Heaven knows, but he is an angel (although he may not always reveal himself) compared with those other persons who pursue every man and woman of sufficient prominence to attract their baleful attention.

There is the ambitious young author who sends his works—in manuscript—with the modest request that you read them and find him a publisher; the person devoted to charity who has heard that you are always "kind to the poor," and proffers a child or two for adoption, or asks you to lift a mortgage and receive the blessing of him who is ready to perish; the young woman who has heard that you are rich and requests you to buy her a piano; the photograph-collector who honors you by asking for your likeness—large size—in six different positions; the genealogical fiend who is sure you are related to him and asks for your family tree; the intrusive individual who wants to find out your peculiarities that he may exploit them in the public journals,—surely the thought of these demons should cause the author to be indulgent and look with amenity upon the autograph-hunter!

It seems to me that a very readable article might be written on the subject of "The Other Fiends," and I am sure that the much-abused autograph-collector would enjoy it hugely. He has himself been painted in dark colors so long that the reading of such a dissertation would be balm to his soul. Who will write the article? JOHN THOMAS LEE.

Madison, Wis., August 17, 1914.

#### THE BANISHED BOOKS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Will the modern architect,—or more justly speaking, the real estate promoter, the jerry builder and "congestion"—drive all books from the dwelling places of men to the buildings of Carnegie, leaving us only the thin pabulum of ten cent magazines and the daily papers which may, with no reproach of conscience, be piled up with the garbage pail and sent down each night to the janitor?

In the nineteenth century every self-respecting gentleman had a "library" just as every lady had her "parlor." Its books may have filled only the shelves of a black walnut "seekertary" and the room itself may have been the resort of smokers or the gathering place of the family—to save "cluttering" the parlor; but there it was, with sermons on "The Moral View of Railroads," "True Grace Distinguished from the Experiences of Devils," "On Female Reserve"—descended from great-grandfather; Tupper with grandmother's name on the fly leaf; Weems's life of Washington (presented to father at school), and Baxter's "Saints' Rest" (given mother in her girlhood); rows of old school books, dog-eared and tattered; "sets" of essayists, historians, poets, novelists.

Mounted precariously on a chair, running a small, eager finger over this haphazard collection, a new world opened to the child of yesterday when "Elizabeth of Siberia" or the "Rollo Books" had palled.

But look over the plans of to-day in the current architectural magazines—dens, living rooms, sun rooms, reception rooms, music rooms, play rooms, billiard rooms, cold rooms, flower rooms, servants' hall, sculleries—rooms for everything and everybody except books.

And certainly no modern apartment house of commerce into which we move this year and out the next, offers resting place for the literary heritage of the family. There are no book shelves unless there be a cubby hole back of the mock fireplace or a lonely "sectional bookcase" grudgingly given its three feet of wall space, and the mistress implores, "Whatever you give us at Christmas, don't give us a book."

A few current magazines, "best seller" from a "cent a day" library, lie on the table; one can buy a dictionary or a cook book two inches long, especially designed for the cliff dwellers of our cities, but to hunt up a fact in an encyclopedia or refresh one's memory of a half-remembered poem means a trip to the nearest "branch" of Carnegie.

And what is to become of the children with no half-forgotten memories to revive, with no long rows of queer books to rouse their curiosity, no "sets" to browse among?

Their book knowledge is of the "This book is to be kept one week only. Not returnable" sort; their final state an incurable mental indigestion caused by swallowing volume after volume of "The Greatest Novel of the Day" on schedule time.

L. D. T.

Pittsfield, Mass., August 24, 1914.

## The New Books.

### THE RELEVANCE OF WAR.\*

In "Arms and Industry" Mr. Norman Angell comes again to the defence of the propositions first submitted to the reading public some five years since in "The Great Illusion." The extensive notice and earnest discussion provoked by that work made it instantly famous and the effect it is having on public opinion everywhere gives good ground for the opinion recently expressed by a prominent Western educator that Mr. Angell is the father of a new political philosophy that is destined to have a profound influence in human affairs.

Mr. Angell's contentions are summarized by himself in the work at hand as follows:

"Save only in a narrow juridical sense . . . the nations which form the European community are not sovereign, nor independent, nor entities, nor rival, nor advantageously predatory; nor does the exercise or possession of the means of physical coercion determine the relative advantage of each; nor is physical coercion within their borders the ultimate sanction of social organization, of law and justice. Military power is irrelevant to the promotion of the aims, moral and material, postulated in that statement of 'political principles' upon which militarism rests."

This theme is amplified in the six papers which make up the volume. Each paper is the substance of a lecture given under different auspices and, as might be expected, there is a good deal of repetition. An excellent summary appears as an introduction.

The first lecture, "The Need for Restatement of Certain Principles, and the Grounds of Inquiry," takes the position that the accepted theories of international polity are misconceptions which misrepresent the fundamental principles of human association and coöperation and consequently produce widespread moral results, affecting society injuriously in many ways. The fundamental misconception is that concerning the part that physical force plays in human affairs; for the rôle of force has been entirely altered by the increasing commercial interdependence of nations and the consequent division of labor.

The second paper, "Moral and Material Factors in International Relations," discusses the charge that "Angellism" is unmoral and sordid, because it is based on gross materialism and national self-interest. Mr. Angell takes the ground that the alleged "sordidness" of his views is the result of mental confusion; that the well-being of society is the

final aim of both economics and morals; "that morality is not some abstraction to which the conduct of men, to their hurt, must conform, but is, on the contrary, the codification of the general interest; that conduct on the part of the whole, which will best serve the interests of the whole . . . that is to say, the self-interest of society." Thus morality and self-interest are identical and not at variance.

The "Influence of Credit upon International Relations" is a consideration of the place of banking in the new international polity. The point emphasized is, not that international finance has made the world a financial unit—for this has been true for some time—but rather that international credit has produced a highly developed system of sensory nerves; and, what is more, it has done this recently, so that for the first time in history we have at hand the means of discovering the actual effect of both strife and coöperation as factors in international relations. The soundness of this contention has been strikingly illustrated by the effect of the present war in Europe on the world's finance.

The fourth lecture, "The Place of Military Force in Modern Statecraft," deals with the all-important distinction between military and police force. Military force is, at bottom, predatory; as such, it no longer serves any useful purpose.\* The only legitimate use of force in present-day society is to defend ourselves against the predatory acts of others; that is, to neutralize their predatory force. But this is precisely what is attempted by police force in seeking to maintain order; police force prevents one party from infringing the rights of another, it maintains a fair balance. The domestic security of peoples called civilized rests not at all on their having in the state a great military force; on the contrary is assured by the circumstance that this military force shall not be used against them, and by a social convention not to use any but police force. This is the very basis of civilization.

"Two Keels to One not Enough" is the title given to Mr. Angell's remarks in a debate before the students of the Cambridge Union between himself and Mr. Yerburgh, President of the British Navy League, on the motion "That the safety of the British Empire and its trade can only be secured by an unquestioned British naval superiority maintained upon the basis of two keels to one of capital ships against the next strongest European Power, and the full necessary complement of smaller craft." The supporter of the motion offered the usual argument that unless England maintained control of the sea her commerce would eventually pass to other hands.

\* ARMS AND INDUSTRY. A Study of the Foundations of International Polity. By Norman Angell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.



Mr. Angell replied, in substance, that the Germans had already, in spite of the unquestioned superiority of the British navy, gained commerce at Great Britain's expense; that even if Germany could defeat England's navy and annex Canada (or any other colony), she would not be able to engage in any trade with that country that she is not free to engage in to-day. Chiefly, however, did Mr. Angell attack what he considered the fundamental fallacy of his opponent's position in discussing a problem that involves two nations, in terms of one. If it was good policy for Great Britain to have a superior navy, it must also be good policy for Germany,—whose people are no less civilized. . . . So that Mr. Yerburch's solution for achieving security for two parties likely to quarrel was for each to be stronger than the other! Manifestly this was impossible. Accordingly the Navy League, instead of seeking to influence public opinion along these impracticable lines, should direct its energy and money into useful channels, and begin by considering international problems as they are, as two-sided instead of one-sided questions. It should approach the Anglo-German problem as the relations of Canada and America have always been approached. In the case of the latter all efforts were directed to cultivating amity and eliminating military equipment; with the result that there exists a feeling of amity and mutual security between the states involved. The same condition could be achieved with Germany if men only conscientiously tried; as they would, if they were but taught to see the fundamental fallacy of the militarist's philosophy.

It is pertinent to note that the auditors of the debate endorsed Mr. Angell's position by a vote of 203 to 187.

The last of the lectures is entitled "Concerning the International Polity Movement." It makes clear in what respects "Angellism" departs from the "Old Pacifism." The concrete illustration is as follows: Jones had greatly wronged Thomas and then disappeared; and ever since Thomas had declared that he would kill Jones should he reappear. One day he learns that Jones has returned. Immediately certain of Thomas's friends appeal to him on *moral* and *religious* grounds not to carry out his threat; others appeal to his *self-interest* by pointing out the evil consequences to him of his proposed deed. But Thomas is resolved. Then comes a third party who points out that the man who has returned is not the Jones he is supposed to be, but another person altogether; that the original Jones died years ago. Obviously this argument would be entirely effective.

Similarly, the "Old Pacifism" attacked war on moral and religious grounds, or on the basis of the self-interest of society. The "New Pacifism" proclaims the irrelevance of war to the ends, either moral or material, for which states exist. This is the new international polity.

Though Mr. Angell's style is often involved, what he has to say is always compelling. His new book is not only most instructive but profoundly stimulating, and deserves to be widely read.

EDWARD B. KREHBIEL.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SCIENTIFIC MAN.\*

It is probable that the work of Lester Ward will never attain that place in the public estimation to which it is in a sense entitled. As Professor Ross said, he never reached the people, but he reached the people who reached the people. In the days when *laissez faire* was popular, Ward produced his "Dynamic Sociology"; a weighty protest against the current attitude, and a successful one. It was no small wonder that this comparatively young man from Illinois, who had grown up with no particular educational or social advantages, and had settled down to a quiet life in civil service at Washington, should be able to serve as the herald of a new era. In the account he gives us of the conception and development of his book, we see how his original and independent mind reacted in the presence of events and ideas, and evolved out of the turmoil a philosophy of action. To-day his main position is accepted as a matter of course, and it is difficult to appreciate his originality.

At the same time, utterly unable to confine itself to narrow channels, Ward's mind flowed in other directions, and in particular that of botany. He tells us that it might have been zoölogy or what not, but botany was for him at that time the most accessible of the natural sciences. So, while appearing before the world as the apostle of a new sociology, Ward was zealously collecting the flora of the District of Columbia, and publishing a standard work on that subject. It was but a short step from the study of living plants to that of fossil ones, and here again the door of opportunity stood open. The splendid old palæobotanist Lesquereux was coming to the end of his life's work, and the heavy task of dealing with the important materials arriving in

\* GLIMPSES OF THE COSMOS. A Mental Autobiography. By Lester F. Ward, LL.D. Volumes I.-III. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.



Washington from the government surveys necessarily fell to a younger man. Ward left the Bureau of Statistics in 1881, and joined the Geological Survey, when he was put to work on the extinct floras of the United States. In the course of time he produced a number of large works of first-class importance; so that many, who knew little or nothing of his sociological works, thought of him only as an eminent palaeobotanist. Thus he came to live a sort of double life with two sets of friends and admirers. When the reviewer visited him in Washington some fifteen years ago, he was received by the botanist, who smilingly turned into the sociologist upon request, the object of the visit being sociological. Although Ward himself thus sharply distinguished between his two main occupations, in another sense they were inextricably fused. The botanical and geological work had everything to do with his basic scientific opinions, and therefore with his sociology. It is not too much to say that this actual contact with scientific data in detail and in the mass gave him a great advantage over those who were sociologists alone, without any practical acquaintance with the details of scientific work. Toward the end of his life, Lester Ward desired to gather together the fruits of his labors, and give to the public materials supplementary to his larger works, and valuable for the general interpretation of his thought. Rejecting the idea of an autobiography, the outward circumstances of his life having been relatively uninteresting, he conceived the plan of collecting and republishing all his minor writings. The plan, as now carried out, includes everything which had been printed, except the large works, and a single article which has been lost. The titles of the books are entered in their chronological order, and full details are given as to how they came to be written and printed. Thus, it is assumed, we are given materials sufficient for tracing the evolution of Lester Ward's thought, from the time when he first began to express it in writing. There are to be twelve volumes, of which three have appeared.

It is only fair to the author to state that he recognized the worthlessness of many of the earlier writings, and the ephemeral nature of others. He wished only to appear as he was, and had been, leaving the public to form its judgment of the whole. Whether this is fair to the writer or to the public, may well be an open question. All of the past may be significant for the present and the future, but for the practical purposes of life, most of it must be forgotten. We are inclined to ask, what did Ward actually contribute of value

to human knowledge and thought, and not, what did he succeed in getting printed? The first paper reprinted, written at the age of sixteen, is a fearful production of the dime novelette sort, of no conceivable value to anybody. Much of the other matter in the first volume has to do with ephemeral controversies of various kinds. Thus article 33 consists of an attack on the postmaster at Eufaula, Alabama; while article 39 is an apology for the same, the whole thing having been based on a misunderstanding. Perhaps the limit of unnecessary republication is reached in the several anonymous reviews of his own book, "Dynamic Sociology," which Ward contributed to the newspapers of Washington. What are we to think of a writer who is not only willing to write laudatory reviews of his own work, but actually republishes them among his contributions to thought? They may, in part, be regarded as useful summaries of the author's views; but how seriously can we take such statements as these?

"That this book is destined to produce a profound impression upon the more thoughtful classes of society, and one that will grow with repeated and extended perusal, we can not doubt. That such a system of thought should have emanated from an American is a most hopeful sign. . . . Mr. Ward's system of philosophy will suffer nothing in comparison with any of the more pretentious ones that have been brought forth on the other side of the Atlantic, such as that of Mr. Herbert Spencer."

*A priori*, we should say that the man who could puff his own literary product in this way must be a humbug; yet Ward doubtless sincerely believed what he wrote, and moreover it was not far from being true. In spite of this, the whole matter is ominous enough. Regarded in the most favorable light, it remains discreditable to American literature and science that such proceedings should be not only possible, but in some quarters, at least, considered natural and proper. The opportunities afforded by anonymous reviewing have been so frequently abused, that it would doubtless be advantageous to abandon it altogether. Bombastic publishers' announcements also serve to indicate our lack of standards of dignity and decency, and the authors concerned can hardly escape all responsibility.

No doubt Lester Ward's failings illustrate in a large measure his views concerning the coercive nature of the environment, and it is correct Wardian doctrine to condemn them, trying to create conditions unfavorable to their recurrence in others.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

## THE GERMAN EMPIRE.\*

A short time ago there was published in Germany an ambitious coöperative work bearing the title "Deutschland unter Kaiser Wilhelm II." Among the various sections contributed by experts, one of rather special promise was that devoted to "Deutsche Politik," written by the former Imperial chancellor, Prince von Bülow. And, although it appears that the Prince's treatment of his subject was at all times cautious, and not infrequently colorless, the sketch which he has written is, none the less, well worthy of a wide and thoughtful reading; so that the enterprise which has brought it within the reach of English readers is to be commended.

The Ex-chancellor's book is made up of a series of brief subsections dealing, one by one, with a great variety of topics. It falls into two principal parts, the one relating to foreign policy, the other to home affairs. Now and again the author takes the reader into his confidence and tells things which previously were unknown or but half suspected; and occasional passing allusions and expressions of opinion, coming from a political personage of such experience and eminence, take on a high degree of interest and significance. Most of the time, however, as has been intimated, the facts stated are familiar, and the interpretation of them is guarded and conventional. Of the real reasons, for example, of the Prince's retirement from the chancellorship under fire in 1909 nothing is told, at any rate nothing that the world did not already know. Perhaps it is too early to expect from Prince Bülow frank revelations of the sort which Bismarck made in his memorable "Gedanken und Erinnerungen."

In his discussion of German foreign policy the author begins by laying emphasis upon the inhospitable attitude assumed by the older Powers toward the newly created Empire of forty years ago, and he goes on to maintain that the achievements of the Empire in the domain of international politics are the more noteworthy by reason of the unusual suspicion and jealousies directed toward her by Great Britain, France, and Russia. The opinion is avowed that, with the exception of France, the surrounding nations would have become reconciled to Germany's new measure of political power, if only the process of growth had terminated with the founding of the Empire. That event, however, was not the end, but the beginning; and even before the new position in Europe was entirely secured the Empire had entered actively upon

its career as a participant in world politics. The consequence has been the continued animosity of those nations which in times past had been accustomed to share the supervision of the world's larger affairs. In no small measure, Prince von Bülow would have us believe, the upbuilding of the German army, and especially the augmentation of the German fleet, is attributable to the international tension caused by this unyielding and ill-concealed grudge of the older states.

The maritime rivalry of Germany and Great Britain is discussed very much as any orthodox Navy Leaguer might be expected to discuss it. To the author English policy appears perfectly natural, and even defensible. "The alpha and omega of English policy has always been the attainment and maintenance of English naval supremacy. To this aim all other considerations, friendships as well as enmities, have always been subordinated. It would be foolish to dismiss English policy with the hackneyed phrase *perfidie Albion*. In reality this supposed treachery is nothing but a sound and justifiable egoism, which, together with other great qualities of the English people, other nations would do well to imitate."

Having admitted as much, the Ex-chancellor goes on to maintain that Germany's interests as a nation compelled her to enter upon a course which was "bound to inconvenience England"; although he contends that England should have recognized more clearly that the international policy of Germany has been defensive and not, as was the international policy of Spain and France, so persistently opposed by the English in earlier centuries, offensive. "There is absolutely no ground," it is asserted, "for the fear that with the rise of German power at sea the German love of battle will be awakened. Of all the nations of the world the Germans are the people that have most rarely set out to attack and conquer. . . . Without boastfulness or exaggeration, we may say that never in the course of history has any power, possessing such superior military strength as the Germans, served the cause of peace in an equal measure. This fact cannot be explained by our well-known and undoubted love of peace. . . . As a matter of fact, peace has primarily been preserved, not because Germany herself did not attack other nations, but because other nations feared a repulse in the event of their attacking Germany. The strength of our armaments has proved to be a more effective guarantee of peace than any in the last tumultuous centuries."

An Anglo-German alliance, warmly advocated in some quarters, seems to Prince von

\*IMPERIAL GERMANY. By Prince Bernhard von Bülow. Translated by Marie A. Lewenz, M.A. With frontispiece. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Bülow clearly outside the bounds of practicality. But, in his opinion, war between the two powers will never come, provided (1) Germany shall maintain a fleet which cannot be attacked without very grave risk to the attacking party, (2) there shall be no undue or unlimited indulgence in shipbuilding and armaments, and (3) nothing shall be allowed to force an irremediable breach between the two countries, such as would have resulted had the German Government acceded to the desires of the Anglophobe elements at the time of the Boer War.

The author's view of the course of his country's home affairs is pessimistic. He affirms that, with the exception of a few bright spots, the history of German home policy is a record of political mistakes. No people, he says, has found it so difficult as have the Germans to attain solid and permanent political institutions, and his conclusion is that, despite the abundance of merits and great qualities with which the German nation is endowed, political talent has been denied it. It is not, he affirms, that the Germans lack political knowledge. In the study of political science they have gone as far as any people. It is rather that they lack the art of proceeding from insight to practical application. "Politically, as in no other sphere of life, there is an obvious disproportion between our knowledge of political things and our power. . . . For the German the knowledge of political things is usually a purely intellectual matter, which he does not care to connect with the actual occurrences of political life." The fundamental reason for the German's alleged inability at this point is found in his excessive individualism and his lack of a sense of the common good; which, in a manner, is but to reiterate the caustic observation of Goethe to the effect that the Germans are very capable individuals but wretchedly inefficient in the bulk.

Speaking of political matters, the Ex-chancellor asserts boldly that, considering the peculiarities of the Imperial governmental arrangements, the parliamentary system as it is operated in Great Britain and France would not be desirable in Germany. He admits readily enough, however, that the parliamentary system has its advantages, the chief of which, in his opinion, arises from the fact that the great political parties are educated by experience and sobered by responsibility in controlling, while in power, the affairs of the country. In Germany, and in other states not governed by a parliamentary majority, parties manifest "a great deal of conviction and very little feeling of responsibility." Their primary vocation becomes that of criticism, often to the embarrassment of those actually charged

with the conduct of the government. The writer recognizes that, in Germany as elsewhere, parties are inevitable. But he pleads for a diminution of obstructionist and irresponsible party spirit. Without considering himself a party man, he confesses to a general sympathy with the views of the Conservatives; although in its attitude in recent years upon the reform of the Imperial finances this party has been, he believes, entirely in the wrong. The Liberal party, he admits, has many elements of strength and to it the country owes a large debt of gratitude. Both Conservatism and Liberalism, it is declared, are not only justified, but "necessary for our political life."

The growth of the popular vote of the Social Democrats since 1890 is pronounced "a very serious matter"; and it is contended in perfect candor that, so long as it may prove impossible to detach the voters from the Socialist cause, it is the duty of the Government and of all supporters of the existing order to coöperate to reduce (as was so successfully done in 1907) the quota of Socialist deputies in the Reichstag. The conviction—which the results of the elections of 1912 would seem utterly to belie—is expressed that the result of such policy will be the alienation of large numbers of voters from a party which they have found to be unsuccessful. The Ex-chancellor asserts frankly that he will leave unanswered the question of "where the blame lies" for the catastrophe of 1912, when the number of Social Democratic seats was raised from forty-three to one hundred ten. But he reiterates that it is the duty of every German ministry to combat the movement "until it is defeated or materially changed"; and he argues at length that, however harmless may be the *rapprochements* of the Government and the Socialists in France and Italy, such developments in Germany could be attended only by the gravest dangers to the security and order of the Empire.

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

#### LOLLARDY AND THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND.\*

In the early Victorian period Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" was taken from its place beside the Bible on the centre-table and edited in eight volumes for the library shelves. As a force in English politics and religion it was then decently interred. In taking notice of Foxe's great work, scholars found something to condemn and more to wonder at, for it

\* LOLLARDY AND THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. An Historical Survey. By James Gairdner. Volume IV., edited by William Hunt. New York: The Macmillan Co.



may be called the first English history from sources. For three centuries it had confirmed Englishmen at home and overseas in the belief that the so-called martyrs of the national Church were really martyrs, and that what they had stood for was right. There were nine editions in folio of Foxe's book printed between 1563 and 1684. Copies were in cathedrals and parish churches; there was one at Stratford-on-Avon.

To understand, therefore, the significance of the "Book of Martyrs" in modern political and religious thought one should be prepared to make a careful study not only of English history but also of English literature. Few men are prepared for such a task, and in selecting his title "Lollardy and the Reformation in England" one feels that the late Dr. Gairdner, who died before he had finished the fourth volume, undertook to expound the conditions that inspired Foxe's book. As a lifelong student and editor of British Government Rolls and Records he was better fitted than anyone else to make use of the mass of material first unlocked by his genius and industry. For however one may object to Dr. Gairdner's use of terms, or to his sense of proportion, all must agree that the narrative and descriptive details so accurately recorded and to most readers so novel will preserve the work in spite of controversies which his treatment is bound to excite.

To the student of history or literature these four sober volumes are more exciting than the latest novel. The reason is that Dr. Gairdner has given us no academic exposition; one might indeed contend that in spite of elaborately accurate faithfulness to his sources he seems to have been untouched by the methods of historical study of such contemporaries as Poole, Stubbs, Maitland, and Pollock. But it would be idle to complain that he has failed to do what he had no mind to do. One cannot read far without perceiving that his purpose, quite baldly stated, is to offset the age-long influence of the "Book of Martyrs" and to make a kind of argument instead of a scientific exposition.

In so doing the historian takes a position that is simply fascinating by reason of its difficulties. He must have a point of view contemporary with the events narrated. And this point of view must be not that of the forces at work which were ultimately dominant, but of those that were not. He must be the champion of a lost cause. Hence from Wyclif's day to that of "Bloody Mary" all English citizens opposed to Rome are heretics." His use of the term he finds warranted by the documents. These persons were called heretics by the authorities, and therefore they

were heretics. One can but wonder how long they continued so; perhaps no longer than the word is found in the records. Only a consistent ultramontanist could carry the term into Elizabeth's reign, however necessary it might seem to be with reference to Henry the Eighth, to the boy Edward, and to the opponents of Mary. No foreign ambassador could make out a worse case for Henry and Edward than does Dr. Gairdner, nor more sympathetically relate the constant distresses of the unhappy *dévôte* Mary, dependent upon the Emperor and incapable of understanding her people. In his faithfulness to a point of view, Dr. Gairdner makes us feel the tragedy of her situation more keenly than does Tennyson. But the reader can hardly fail to ask what was actually the orthodox point of view then, political as well as religious. Was it the Emperor's? Was it the Pope's? Was it that of the French King? The objection to the term "heretic" as applied to the followers of a national Church in England resides in the religious connotation of the word; whereas the Lollards from Wyclif's time, in their doctrines of sovereignty, righteousness as a test of title, and nationalism, were political as well as religious heretics. It is not accidental that Wyclifite doctrines are incorporated in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England and became the law of the land.

From what has been said of Dr. Gairdner's point of view, and of his faithfulness to the records—he commends Foxe for the same kind of trustworthiness—one may not criticize his treatment of the literature of the time. But the critic of English and Scottish literature of the sixteenth century would be hard put to it in regarding that literature as "heretical." He would doubtless say many pungent things; but the criticism would be so unsympathetic as to be worthless. But how is the history of the English Reformation still to be written without a profoundly sympathetic understanding of that literature? Government documents and diplomatic correspondence are well; but in movements originally "of the people, by the people, and for the people"—a phrase said to be Wyclif's—the literature must be reckoned with. The first Reformation dramatist Dr. Gairdner characterizes as "the notorious, foul-mouthed Bale." To one ignorant of Bishop Bale's activity such an allusion is quite misleading. It is far from satisfactory to dispose of the first historian of English literature with unpleasant epithets. One cannot imagine the Oxford editor of Bale's "Index," Mr. R. L. Poole, betraying such a prejudice.

In these volumes the English Martyrs ap-



pear as a pretty disreputable lot. They were wrongly, when not merely foolishly, zealous in an unworthy cause. Such a point of view is impracticable; it is too remote from that of other competent critics. To the inevitable question, why should the distinguished historian have expounded his material as he did, the answer may be found in social phenomena of Dr. Gairdner's later years rather than in the period of the English Reformation.

W. P. REEVES.

#### MOUNTAINEERING IN CANADA.\*

Within the last few years the varied attractions and practically limitless possibilities of the Canadian Rockies have become widely known through such books as Wilcox's "The Rockies of Canada," Outram's "In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies," Hornaday's "Camp-fires in the Canadian Rockies," and Coleman's "The Canadian Rockies." Of the other great section of what is called the Canadian Alps, the Selkirk Range, comparatively little, however, has been written, and that little is not readily accessible. Only two books have hitherto been available, and of these Green's "Among the Selkirk Glaciers" is long out of print, and Wheeler's elaborate work, "The Selkirk Range," being a Canadian government publication, is practically unknown to the general public. It is therefore a matter for congratulation to those who know something of the Selkirks that an adequate description is at last available of this region of magnificent peaks, glittering snow-fields, and deep emerald valleys. Mr. Palmer's book is the result of five seasons' mountaineering and exploration in the Selkirks, particularly in the unknown country north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is a record not only of competent topographical and scientific work, but also of travel and mountain-climbing in a virgin region combining all the most fascinating elements of Alpine scenery. The author has proved his ability both to conquer high peaks and to give his readers vivid impressions of the incidents and rewards of mountaineering.

Probably the most interesting chapters in the book are those which describe the repeated attempts, at last crowned with success in 1912, to reach the summit of Mount Sir Sandford, the undisputed monarch of the Selkirks. The final climb, full of exciting incidents from start to finish, ended in a spectacular traverse along the edge of a sheer cliff, with a drop

of perhaps a mile on one side and an overhanging cornice of soft snow above ready to break away at any moment. This dangerous bit of work, which came perilously near an unjustifiable risk, was only attempted because the party had reached a point where the goal was almost within sight, and there was absolutely no other way of reaching it. The temptation was irresistible, and it must not be forgotten that the climbing party was an exceptionally strong one, consisting of two experienced amateurs and two thoroughly competent Swiss guides. Many things are possible to such seasoned climbers which would be sheer madness to a party of novices.

While the conquest of Sir Sandford formed the culmination of several seasons' work, it is after all only an incident, though a notable one, in a long and exceedingly entertaining story of camping, trail-making, mountain-climbing, surveying, and scientific observation in the heart of a primeval wilderness. Throughout the book one constantly comes upon such vivid bits of description as this picture of an early morning tramp across one of the great glaciers:

"The stillness up among the great peaks before sunrise, when everything stands clasped in the firm grip of the frost, is impressive in the extreme. Each rivulet is hushed, snow is hard, and only rarely is a fallen rock heard. An occasional creaking of a glacier and the muffled booming of a torrent far down in the depths of some crevasse, as one passes, are nature's only sounds. In the chill, melancholy twilight the awful majesty of the mountains—their inordinate bulk and eternal solidity—is felt intensely as a deeply solemn chord. Not until the growing brightness, creeping downward from the sky, bathes with gorgeous tints each embattlemented crag and tender snowy crest, is the note of glowing beauty sounded. But then, in the keen inspiring freshness of the dawn, one seems transported to another world."

The final paragraph of the book may very well be quoted as a brief summary of the five seasons' work, a very modest statement of valuable geographical and scientific work carried out under sometimes very disheartening conditions:

"Supported only by such necessities as could be carried upon men's shoulders, we have wandered through the main range from the fastnesses of Battle valley to the remote Mount Austerly; we have fought our way up most of the important peaks that had already been climbed and have effected the first conquests of more than fifteen others, including the redoubtable Sir Sandford, monarch of all. The veil of primeval obscurity has been torn from this obstinate mountain and its surroundings, the region has been mapped, and the chief peaks, glaciers and streams named. If the work has not always proved easy, the rewards have been out of all proportion and the memory

\* MOUNTAINEERING AND EXPLORATION IN THE SELKIRKS. A Record of Pioneer Work among the Canadian Alps, 1908-1912. By Howard Palmer. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

of these days among the Selkirks will be a perpetual refreshment and delight."

The book is illustrated with two new maps and over two hundred exceptionally fine photographs. In a series of appendices the flora, topography, glaciers, geology, and meteorology of the Selkirks are dealt with in such detail as was not possible in the body of the narrative. Altogether Mr. Palmer has produced a most valuable and readable work devoted to a region that has been too little known or appreciated even by those who have spent years in the neighboring Rockies. It is safe to say that with such a vindication of their attractions as a splendid playground for mountaineers and lovers of Alpine scenery, the Selkirks will now come into their own, and the region about Sir Sandford will be as deservedly popular as Lake Louise and the Valley of the Ten Peaks.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*The future  
of  
Mongolia.*

Recent political changes in the Orient and the new Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Mongolia bring this remote and little-known land into public notice and make particularly opportune the appearance of two works of travel and exploration in this land of nomads. The first, "With the Russians in Mongolia" (Lane) by Messrs. H. G. C. Perry-Ascough and R. B. Otter-Barry is a narrative of a rapid traverse in early summer of 1910 from Kalgan across the inhospitable Desert of Gobi via Urga, the capital of Mongolia, to the Trans-Siberian Railway near Lake Baikal. To this Captain Otter-Barry added an extensive tour through the centre of Outer Mongolia and across the Chuyan Alps to Biisk on the river Go. The work is entertaining as a revelation of the possibilities of travel in such remote regions and instructive in matters of resources of the land, developed and undeveloped. It is also illuminating in the side-lights it throws upon the existing commerce, long controlled by the Chinese, and ramifying to the remotest corners of this barren land of magnificent distances by the slow agency of the caravans, of pack horse, yak, or camel, and less frequently by the crude creaking wagons whose ultimate goal was the Mongol market place in Peking. The main interest of the writers is, however, political, and the book is especially valuable in its analysis of the present political situation in Mongolia. Russia's efforts to build up a buffer state between herself and China's rapidly transforming millions culminated in 1913 in a new agreement which practically gives Russia

the suzerainty over Mongolia. The writers are plainly of the opinion that civilization in Mongolia will be greatly accelerated by this release from the yoke of China. A monthly newspaper and a Russian-drilled artillery corps are the first products, and an anti-Chinese commercial movement of wide proportions is in full swing.—The two-volume work by Mr. Douglas Carruthers on "Unknown Mongolia" (Lippincott), with an introduction by the Right Honorable Earl Curzon and three chapters on sport by Mr. D. H. Miller, is a full record of a serious piece of extensive travel and exploration in 1910-11 along what was then the Russo-Chinese borderland. This work also is pro-Russian in point of view but it is full of illuminating information and comment on the impending clash of interests in Mongolia. The Chinese colonist as agriculturist is without a peer and as trader few can match him in persistency and shrewdness. But he has not as yet brought to Mongolia much of modern civilization, although the post and telegraph have followed his footsteps from China. The Russian, on the other hand, brings a more modern agriculture, better transportation, and more direct connections with the Western world. The contest is on and the Mongolians are turning with welcome to the novelties of the Western invader. The author's analysis of the helplessness of Mongolia in the grasp of these two great contending political and commercial interests is both keen and lucid. About one-third of the male population is withdrawn from a productive share in the life of the people and is turned into a burdensome priesthood by the elaborate system of Lamaism. The teachings inculcated by this form of Buddhism destroy the military spirit while the priesthood absorbs and diverts those capable of intellectual and political leadership. The work is amply illustrated with unusually interesting photographs of the various tribes of nomads and of the barren upland plains, snow-clad ranges, and vanishing lakes, and amply supplied with maps showing in detail the new territories now for the first time subjected to accurate portrayal by compass and plane-table.

*Early papers  
of Bret Harte.*

"Stories and Poems and Other Uncollected Writings by Bret Harte," compiled by Mr. Charles Meeker Kozlay and published in a limited edition (Houghton), is an attractive volume typographically, and will form a welcome addition to many collectors' libraries. The prose in this collection is more valuable than the verse, and of this the early sketches and tales are most important. Few readers will agree, how-

ever, with the editor's remark that these show "the same genius which we find later in more finished form." The serious tales, in particular, are of the artificial and unreal sort that characterized so much "polite literature" in the mid-century; and some of them were actually republished without credit in eastern periodicals and annuals, where the later reader who has chanced upon them never suspected that they were written by the author of "The Outcasts of Poker Flat." The fact is that when Harte contributed to the "Overland Monthly" "The Luck of Roaring Camp" he began a new manner of which his earlier attempts give little promise. The selections in the present volume show, however, a few characteristics of the author which may help to an understanding of his literary career. He was by nature strongly satiric, and both his subjects and his cutting ironical manner were often likely to be irritating. Absurd as was the attempt of the San Francisco press to suppress all reference to seismic disturbances on the Pacific coast, it is easy to see why his "Lessons from the Earthquake," here reprinted, was resented by many would-be patriotic Westerners. Harte employed his gift of satire to best advantage in the "Condensed Novels," and this volume contains two or three literary burlesques. Another striking characteristic of the young Western author was the breadth of his reading. This may in part be explained by the fact that Harte had newspaper connections in the days when newspaper men were traditionally the representatives and the conservators of literature in the West; but it also indicates that he must have had tastes of his own. The early writings give evidence of a wide acquaintance with English classics, and with many of the myths and traditions of the older world. Among the miscellaneous papers, especially those of later date, are some literary criticisms, mostly articles of the occasional sort. The editorial on the death of Dickens is somewhat disappointing, though the fact that it was written at a dash may account for its deficiencies. One turns to "My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book" expecting another discussion of the same master, and is surprised to find an appreciation of the "Count of Monte Cristo."

*The place  
of Japan.*

A book about Japan which is different is "Japan's Inheritance: The Country, its People and their Destiny" (Dodd) by Mr. E. Bruce Mitford, F. R. G. S. The greater part of the volume is devoted to a description, based upon wide personal investigation, of the physical features of Japan. Mr. Mitford has resided in that country for some eight years and he must

have been an ardent mountain climber for he has much to say about volcanoes, mountains, lakes, hot springs, and earthquakes, and no little modern geology is woven in with descriptive passages and mythologic lore. The concluding six or seven chapters deal with the people and their destiny. There are some shrewd observations on education and religion, the political fabric, and Japan as a colonial power. But especially suggestive are the chapters, "Where East Meets West," and "A Peer into the Future." "If the nineteenth century was the opportunity of the West, the twentieth is for the East," he maintains, and in speaking of the increasing contact of the races he comments upon the Western treaty port settlements in the Orient. "The foreign communities in China and Japan, as embodiments of Occidental civilizations, as microcosms of the West, might have accomplished much toward bringing East and West together. Who will say that they have lived up to their opportunities? Backed by their respective nations and the old appeal to force, they indeed aroused the East; but fifty years of intercourse have widened, rather than bridged, the gulf." The treatment of Orientals in the West comes in for condemnation, but the nationality of the author is evident when we read that "Germany and the United States of America are the chief offenders." Nothing is said about the exclusion laws of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or South Africa. As to the future, Japan and China will be driven into a mutually defensive League, which will be no "Yellow Peril," for "aggressiveness—the chief attribute of the West in its dealings with the East—is utterly foreign to the Chinese character; prudence is the keynote of the Japanese." And in the meantime Japan will be the teacher of China, for "the real revolution that has taken place in China is the recognition of the fundamental value of material strength." The seventy-five illustrations from photographs are generally out of the ordinary and are well reproduced, but the maps and plans are less satisfactory.

*Experiences  
of a militant  
suffragist.*

In Lady Constance Lytton's "Prisons and Prisoners" (Doran) is presented a remarkably vivid account of the pains and penalties visited upon those militant suffragists (though the writer's term is, of course, the philologically objectionable "suffragette") who glory in making themselves martyrs to their cause. The rigors of forcible feeding are pictured by the pen of one who has suffered them to the utmost, and has four times endured imprisonment as the consequence, freely courted, of wilful violence and destruction of property.



Lady Constance writes about herself, her convictions, her purposes and methods, with a frankness and fulness that make her book extremely interesting from cover to cover. From being afflicted in earlier life with "an overmastering laziness and a fatalistic submission to events as they befell," she schooled herself to a forcefulness and aggressiveness that ere long qualified her for high place among the more demonstrative advocates of votes for women. But finding her name and social station a bar to that rigorous treatment which her acts invited at the hands of the police and the prison authorities, she disguised and disfigured herself in an heroic endeavor to eliminate the possibility of any favors being shown her by magistrates or jailers or wardresses, taking the *nom de guerre*, "Jane Warton." Hence the title-page of her book seems to indicate a dual authorship, announcing as it does that the work is written "by Constance Lytton and Jane Warton, Spinster." Jane Warton, however, had not been many days in Walton Gaol (Liverpool) before her identity was suspected and she was released ere she had quite wrought her own destruction by fasting and the tortures of forcible feeding. It is probable that she would have been set free in any case before her time was up. Whether or not one believes in the cause she represents and the methods she uses for its promotion, one must recognize in her an heroic soul; and though her book is not great as literature, it speaks to the reader with the eloquence of unadorned truthfulness and vehement earnestness. Two portraits, a pleasing one of Lady Constance in her proper character, and a grotesque caricature signed by "Jane Warton," accompany the narrative and offer, by their contrast, convincing proof of the writer's whole-souled devotion to "votes for women."

Alaska  
in  
winter.

The real Alaska of the prospector and of the native Indian and Esquimaux is that which is revealed in Dr. Hudson Stuck's "Ten Thousand Miles in a Dog Sled" (Scribner) not that of the coast-wise tourist or the tenderfoot enthusiast. The author is the archdeacon of the Yukon and his duties as missionary of the Episcopal church afford ample opportunity for winter travel in the interior of Alaska and for contact with Arctic cold below that experienced by polar expeditions. It ensures an intimate knowledge of Alaskan forests, tundras, and rivers under their mantle of snow and ice, as well as of the hardy, energetic, ever-hopeful prospector, the mushroom mining camp and the gentle, resourceful, hospitable, unmoral native peoples remote from our civilization. The author holds a brief for the right of these

peoples to the preservation of their racial integrity, their native languages, their native arts and crafts, and the natural resources of fish and fur. He is critical of the effect not only of the parasites that follow in the wake of the miner, and of our army posts and telegraph officials, but also of the long distance management of Indian education that sets times and seasons for school boys without reference to movements of fish and game and turns out its scholars as literate paupers rather than masters of their own language and adepts in the homely arts which make it possible for them to wring a frugal living from a reluctant land. The Alaskan native races are doomed to speedy extinction unless the law forbidding the sale of liquor to them is enforced and preventive medicine is applied to protect them from the ravages of diphtheria, measles, and tuberculosis. The writer is hopeful of their success as permanent settlers of the country, is skeptical as to the agricultural possibilities of interior Alaska and likewise of any considerable extension of the reindeer industry. Chapters on Alaskan dogs and on photography in winter and cameras at high latitudes are of practical importance. The book rings true and the reader feels the genuineness of the narrative, and notes the absence of fulsome exploitation of personal hazard in a story full of exciting incident. Fine illustrations, a good map, and an ample index add to the usefulness of the work, which bids fair to become a classic of mid-winter travel in the far north.

The noisome  
fly.

A late volume in the recently established "Cambridge Public Health Series" is by Dr. G. S. Graham-Smith on "Flies in Relation to Disease: Non-bloodsucking Flies" (Cambridge University Press). Popular interest in the suppression and elimination of the plague of flies from city and country life is on the increase and "swat the fly" campaigns have been in progress in many enterprising communities. This book gives reliable information on the appearance, structure, life-history, and breeding habits of the common flies which occur in our cities and towns. It also gives the evidence of the agency of flies in spreading the bacteria which cause typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases, such as tuberculosis and diphtheria, and in distributing certain non-bacterial diseases, and gives at length the methods by which the plague of flies may be prevented or controlled. There is a deal of caution in the matter and manner of the book so that the reader is left with the feeling that much is yet to be learned regarding the actual extent to which flies are to be



credited with the spread of disease. Enough is surely known to justify all efforts to destroy the fly which are being made. But the caution is wise. It is well to remember that the phrase "typhoid fly" may tend to obscure the fact in the popular mind, that the fly is but one of many agencies in the spread of typhoid germs. The careful summaries of evidence regarding the agency of the fly in spreading different diseases in question and the conservative temper of the author will serve not only as ammunition for scientific attacks upon the problem of fly control and for stimulus to further bacteriological and epidemiological research, but also, it is to be hoped, as a mild corrective for those enthusiasts on this matter whose zeal exceeds their knowledge and puts their critical faculty under anesthesia. A very complete bibliography of nearly three hundred titles dealing with the biology of flies and their relations to disease is appended. Though written for the medical and biological reader the work is not so technical but that the general reader will find it replete with facts clearly stated and discussions of problems of great sanitary and social interest.

*A study  
of Henry V.*

The mention of King Henry V. of England always brings up memories of his victorious career in France, and especially of the crushing defeat that he administered to the astonished French at Agincourt in 1415. But the importance of Henry's reign is not to be measured by his doubtful military successes across the Channel; his domestic policies were in some respects as far-reaching as his imperialistic ambitions. Mr. James Hamilton Wylie has undertaken a detailed study of this interesting period, "The Reign of Henry V." (Dutton), the first volume of which has recently appeared. It covers the first two years of the reign and the contents make a solid volume of nearly six hundred pages. We are not informed how many volumes are to follow; but if the author maintains the scale and proportion of the first, it will require at least three or four to complete the series. Mr. Wylie has gathered together an immense amount of information, all of which he appears to have utilized either in the text or in his several thousand footnotes, which comprise at least two-thirds of the entire work. He deals with a great variety of facts and discusses almost every imaginable phase of the reign: Continental diplomacy, British affairs, the civil strife in France, the Lollard movement, the English church, hospitals, almshouses, religious foundations, and the material necessities of warfare are some of the larger topics

that Mr. Wylie has treated. The volume contains an extended and illuminating account of the efforts made, especially by the French, to prevent the outbreak of war, and the treacherous diplomacy of the English king is shown in its true light. Mr. Wylie has also made a detailed study of Henry's preparations for the invasion of France; of particular interest is his account of how the venture was financed. Students of English history will find Mr. Wylie's work a mine of interesting and valuable information; but the general reader is not likely to be attracted to a work in which the general course of events is lost sight of in a maze of rather minute details.

*A study  
of naval  
efficiency.*

The amateur possesses a certain advantage over the professional in presenting for popular perusal almost any subject of something more than technical interest. He understands the layman's point of view, knows what aspects of the theme will especially appeal to him, and instinctively avoids a bewildering superfluity of scientific or technical terms. Mr. Robert W. Neeser, author of that popular presentation of naval activities, "A Landsman's Log," follows it up with a rather more detailed and formal account of our bluejackets' duties and daily drill, in a handsomely printed and illustrated octavo entitled "Our Many-sided Navy" (Yale University Press). He gives us a series of well-written and agreeably-instructive chapters on the fleet at sea, the naval station at Guantanamo Bay, the organization of the ship, the daily life on shipboard, the battleship as an educational institution, the engineering competitions, athletics in the navy, the sailor as a soldier, the torpedo flotillas, gunnery training, and target practice, with four appended papers on the navy's services in times of peace, the organization and distribution of the navy at the date of writing, the individual ship's organization, and the weekly routine on shipboard. If any landsman wishes to know the variety and profundity of his own ignorance in naval matters, and to correct a probable sufficiency of misconceptions, let him read Mr. Neeser's book, which is calculated to make all its readers feel that if we must be burdened with a big navy, or what would once have been accounted such, it is some consolation to be assured of its admirable efficiency and its constant readiness for emergencies.

*The evolution  
of criminal  
laws and courts.*

The ordinary layman who by accident is caught in the meshes of a lawsuit is often mystified, amused, and exasperated by turns. He reads Dickens's description of "how not to do it" in

the Circumlocution Office and joins in the outcry against the absurd technicalities of the courts; if compelled to go into the fray to protect his interests he retains a lawyer and collects a war fund to meet the inevitable costs of litigation. In "A History of Continental Criminal Procedure" (Little, Brown & Co.), by Professor A. Esmein, we have a learned account of the evolution of modern criminal procedure in all countries; for the American editors have introduced extracts from other authorities to fill the gaps left by the Frenchman. Many a puzzle is cleared up, many a mystery is solved by this historical method. To meet a complex social situation by a primitive simple method would not answer to the requirements. Some absurdities remain to be corrected. The conservatism of lawyers is vividly illustrated. An argument in favor of the jury system, borrowed from England and never quite at home in France, is worth study by Americans. The subject of public reparation to citizens unjustly punished deserves more consideration than it has yet received in any country. To the lawyer and to the student of criminology this work is indispensable.

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

"The China Year Book, 1914" (Dutton) has been compiled by Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the "Peking Gazette," and Mr. H. T. Montague Bell, formerly editor of the "North-China Daily News." Its information is surprisingly recent.

A very useful volume and one which is far superior to many of its kind is "Siam: A Handbook of Practical, Commercial, and Political Information" (Browne & Howell Co.), by Mr. W. A. Graham, of which a second edition has recently appeared. A list of the principal topics treated indicates the scope of the work: geography, science, races, history, social organization, education, government, industries, commerce, trade and treaties, communications and transport, art, archaeology, architecture, music, dancing and the drama, religion, language and literature, and bibliography.

The instructors in Latin in Williams College have published a "Selection of Latin Verse" (Yale University Press). The volume contains one hundred and twenty-six pages of text, entirely without notes, and is intended to meet the needs of Williams freshmen. Brief explanatory notes are to follow later. It seems to us that for the small amount of text given the price is needlessly high. Various selections of the kind might well be prepared for sight reading in college classes, but the condition of the average college student's pocket-book should be considered. The bulk of the Williams volume is comprised within the time limits of Lucretius and Juvenal, with a handful of selections running down to Thomas of Celano and the Dies Iræ, in the thirteenth century.

#### NOTES.

A complete collection of the poems of Mr. Edward Sandford Martin will be brought out shortly by Messrs. Scribner.

Miss Helen Marshall Pratt's "Westminster Abbey" appears among the September announcements of Messrs. Duffield & Co.

The immediately forthcoming novel of Mr. Robert Hichens is entitled "Bye-ways." Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are the publishers.

Professor Joseph Jastrow's "Character and Temperament," a study of the sources of human qualities, appears on Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s autumn list.

Mr. Stephen Graham describes his own experiences with a band of immigrants in his book, "With Poor Immigrants to America," which Messrs. Macmillan will publish this month.

In her forthcoming novel, "The Witch," announced by Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Co., Miss Mary Johnston goes back to the scenes and period of her earlier stories—the days of Queen Elizabeth.

A new volume by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, which Messrs. Scribner will publish immediately, will describe Dickens's London, with illustrations from the author's drawings in charcoal to accompany the text.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus announce that Mr. Edward Garnett's study, "The Three Great Russian Novelists: Tolstoi, Dostoevsky, Turgenev," which was held over from the spring, is now ready for immediate issue.

"The Winning of the Far West," by Professor Robert McNutt McElroy, will appear next month from the press of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is designed as a continuation of Colonel Roosevelt's "The Winning of the West."

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. are bringing out in book form Mr. John Reed's articles on "Insurgent Mexico," in which the author's purpose has been to present to the American people an account of the true character of the Mexicans.

The poems of Emily Dickinson written by her to her "Sister Sue," and hitherto withheld from the public, will now be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. in an edition prepared by Mrs. Martha Dickinson Bianchi, a niece of the poet.

Mr. Arnold Bennett is said to have promised for next spring the last volume of his "Clayhanger" trilogy. After that he intends to give up writing about the Five Towns, aiming to make life in London and on the Continent the theme of his future work.

Messrs. Methuen announce "The Unknown Guest," a collection of psychical essays by M. Maeterlinck; a new volume of poems by Mr. Alfred Noyes; "The Bird of Paradise, and Other Poems," by Mr. W. H. Davies; and "Selected Prose of Oscar Wilde."

During the autumn Mr. Mitchell Kennerley will add three new volumes to his series of critical studies of modern authors,— "Rudyard Kipling"

by Mr. Holbrook Jackson, "Robert Louis Stevenson" by Mr. Frank Swinnerton, and "George Bernard Shaw" by Mr. Joseph McCabe.

The career of Lord Charles Beresford, who retired as admiral of the British navy in 1911 and is now among the last of the great Victorian seamen, is set forth in an autobiographical account of his life, edited by Mr. L. Cope Cornford. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will issue it in two large illustrated volumes.

The third volume in the series of social studies which the Century Co. is publishing for the Bureau of Social Hygiene is in preparation. It is the work of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, and will present, under the title of "European Police Systems," his investigations of the police departments of twenty-two European cities.

A useful list of books illustrating or discussing "American Local Dialects" is issued by the St. Louis Public Library. Fiction, including many novels having comparatively little dialect, is largely represented. The classification is chiefly geographical, there are good annotations, in brief compass, and a concluding author index.

Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, whose "Pathfinders of the Great Plains," dealing with the explorations of La Vérendrye and his sons, has just been published by Messrs. Glasgow, Brook & Co. of Toronto, will issue shortly through the John Lane Co. a volume of description and travel in the Canadian Rockies and Selkirk, under the title "Among the Canadian Alps."

"The Changing Drama: Its Contributions and Tendencies," by Professor Archibald Henderson, is to be published next month by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. Based largely on a study of the drama in the theatres of Great Britain and the Continent, it aims to give a general survey of the subject and to treat in more detailed manner some of its chief creative contributions.

What promises to be one of the most notable biographies of the season is announced by Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Co. in "The Life of S. F. B. Morse," prepared from letters and journals by his son, Mr. Edward L. Morse. The first volume will contain an account of the inventor's early training and deal with the interesting though little known period of his life when he set out on a career of distinction as a portrait painter. In the second volume Mr. Morse presents in detail the story of his father's important invention of the electric telegraph, the difficulty in establishing his rights as the inventor, and the rewards that were finally his.

Literature's loss in the death of Jules Lemaitre will be accounted the greater because of his comparative youth—if the young people will allow the word—he being only in his sixty-second year when the pen dropped from his hand last month. He was born at Vennecy, near Orléans, Aug. 27, 1853, finished his education at the Lycée Charlemagne and the Ecole Normale Supérieure, then taught literature at Havre, Algiers, Besançon, and Grenoble, but in 1884 turned from teaching to the more congenial employment of writing, in which he had already met with some success. He succeeded

J. J. Weiss as dramatic critic of the "Journal des Débats," and afterward filled the same office for the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He wrote also for the "Revue Bleue," and was conspicuously successful with his series of critical essays on modern authors, a series subsequently issued in seven volumes under the general title, "Les Contemporains." His dramatic criticisms were likewise republished, in ten volumes, with the title, "Impressions de Théâtre." Amid these activities he found time to issue two volumes of poetry and several books of fiction, as well as a number of plays and some political writings. But his literary and dramatic criticism constitutes his best work, in which he showed himself an original and charming and at times a brilliant writer of the impressionist school of criticism. The French Academy admitted him to membership in 1896, and few have been the Academicians who, first and last, have better deserved the honor.

#### TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

September, 1914.

"Airy Navies." T. R. MacMeehan . . . . .	Everybody's
Agricultural Credit. Jesse E. Pope . . . . .	Quar. Jour. Econ.
Alsace-Virginia, Afoot in. Tucker Brooke . . . . .	Sewanee
American Shipping. Sylvester Thompson . . . . .	World's Work
Americans, New. Walter E. Weiz . . . . .	Harper
Armies of Europe, The. F. L. Huidekoper . . . . .	World's Work
Barrès, Maurice. Randolph S. Bourne . . . . .	Atlantic
Charm. May Tomlinson . . . . .	Sewanee
Civil War, Reminiscences of. A. R. H. Ransom . . . . .	Sewanee
College, The Critics of the. H. S. Pritchett . . . . .	Atlantic
Competitive Price, Theory of. J. M. Clark . . . . .	Quar. Jour. Econ.
Copenhagen. Arnold Bennett . . . . .	Century
Curtis, Early Letters of. Caroline Ticknor . . . . .	Atlantic
Depreciation and Rate Control. Allyn A. Young . . . . .	Quar. Jour. Econ.
Educational Values. M. V. O'Shea . . . . .	Pop. Sc.
Electricity, Positive. Sir J. J. Thomson . . . . .	Harper
English as Humane Letters. Frank Aydelotte . . . . .	Atlantic
Eugenics and Common Sense. H. Fielding-Hall . . . . .	Atlantic
Europe at War. L. E. Van Norman . . . . .	Rev. of Revs.
Europe's Armies. T. Lothrop Stoddard . . . . .	Rev. of Revs.
Exuberance. Robert Haven Schaffer . . . . .	Century
Fighting Armies, The. J. F. J. Archibald . . . . .	World's Work
Finance, American, during the War. C. A. Conant . . . . .	Rev. of Revs.
Food Supply, Europe's. James Middleton . . . . .	World's Work
France, Automobiling in. Albert B. Paine . . . . .	Century
France, Decreasing Population of. J. W. Garner . . . . .	Pop. Sc.
French Revolution, The—I. Hilaire Belloc . . . . .	Century
Gallatin, James, Diary of—I. . . . .	Scribner
Germanys, The Two. Oswald G. Villard . . . . .	Rev. of Revs.
Golf, Winning Shot in. Jerome D. Travers . . . . .	American
Hebrews in America. E. A. Ross . . . . .	Century
Heredity, Cellular Basis of. E. G. Conklin . . . . .	Pop. Sc.
Heredity, Human, Decadence of. S. J. Holmes . . . . .	Atlantic
Holidays, American. Harrison Rhodes . . . . .	Harper
Holland and France, Travels in. E. S. Martin . . . . .	Scribner
Homer, Winslow, Art of. Kenyon Cox . . . . .	Scribner
Illustrations in Books. Robert MacDougall . . . . .	Pop. Sc.
Jefferson, Folly, Voyage of. Katharine M. True . . . . .	Harper
Johnson, Dr., in the Flesh. J. F. Rogers . . . . .	Sewanee
Lawyer's Conscience, The. C. A. Boston . . . . .	Atlantic
Literature, Variation of Species in. H. T. Baker . . . . .	Sewanee
Literature and Life. Arthur C. Benson . . . . .	Century
Melodrama—Why I Gave It Up. Owen Davis . . . . .	American
Morris, William. Alan Dye . . . . .	Sewanee
Nhamiquara Land, In the. Theodore Roosevelt . . . . .	Scribner
North Point, Battle of. T. M. Spaulding . . . . .	Sewanee
Ocean Trade, Our, and the War. L. Marvin . . . . .	Rev. of Revs.
Ohio, The Old-time State Capital of. W. D. Howells . . . . .	Harper
Pagan Morals. Emily J. Putnam . . . . .	Atlantic
Panama-Pacific Exposition, Color Scheme at the. . . . .	Atlantic
Jesse Lynch Williams . . . . .	Scribner
Philanthropy with Strings. E. A. Ross . . . . .	Atlantic
Railroad Over-capitalization. W. Z. Ripley . . . . .	Quar. Jour. Econ.
Rate Decision, The. Harrington Emerson . . . . .	Rev. of Revs.
Red Cross, The, of the Warring Nations. Arno Dorsch . . . . .	World's Work
Religious Beliefs, Changing. Hugh Black . . . . .	Everybody's
Riston, Joseph. H. S. V. Jones . . . . .	Sewanee



- Rodin's Note-book — IV. Judith Cladel . . . . . *Century*  
 Scientific Administrator, Rise of. E. D. Jones . . . . . *Pop. Sc.*  
 Shakespeare, Fact and Theory about. Pierce Butler . . . . . *Sewanee*  
 Sherman, William T. Gamaliel Bradford . . . . . *Atlantic*  
 Sydney, Australia, Impressions of. Norman Duncan . . . . . *Harper*  
 Symons, Arthur, and Impressionism. W. M. Urban . . . . . *Atlantic*  
 Syndicalism in Italy. George B. McClellan . . . . . *Atlantic*  
 Telephone. Joseph Husband . . . . . *Atlantic*  
 Tolstol's Art. Edward A. Thurber . . . . . *Sewanee*  
 Torres Straits, Coral Reefs of the. A. G. Mayer . . . . . *Pop. Sc.*  
 Trust Problem, The. E. Dana Durand . . . . . *Quar. Jour. Econ.*  
 "Twelfth Night." William Winter . . . . . *Century*  
 Union Pacific Merger Case. Stuart Daggett . . . . . *Quar. Jour. Econ.*  
 United States, Neutrality of the. C. C. Hyde . . . . . *World's Work*  
 Virtues, The Useless. Ralph B. Perry . . . . . *Atlantic*  
 Volcanic Activities on the Pacific Coast. G. E. Mitchell . . . . . *Rev. of Revs.*  
 War — Its Effect on the United States. C. F. Carter . . . . . *World's Work*  
 War, Alliances That Made the. Rollo Ogden . . . . . *World's Work*  
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